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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**rwanda**

**semi-annual 2021**

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| **Project Title: “**Support to the reintegration of ex-FDLR combatants and dependents repatriated to Rwanda from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in November 2018”.**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00119360 |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ] Country Trust Fund[ ] Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** RUNO: UNDP (Convening Agency)RUNO: UN WOMENNUNO: RDRC (Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission) |
| **Date of first transfer:** 20 December 2019**Project end date:** 30 June 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[x]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNDP**:** $ 1 010 650UN Women: $ 489 348Total: $ 1 499 999 **Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget**: On the whole, the actual delivery of the project is at 66% and is expected to be at 92% after the report of the transferred resources to NUNO. Both RUNOs have transferred all resources to NUNO except GMS and direct project management fee. For UNDP, the approximate implementation and delivery rate is expected at 90% after the report of NUNO. Out of $1,010,650 received from PBF, $ 652,527 were fully spent and $ 214,886 were transferred to NUNO as mid- June 2021.For UN Women, the actual implementation rate is at 69% and it is expected to be at 95% when the NUNO reports on the recent resources disbursed by UNWOMEN. Out of $489 347.45 received from PBF, $ 268,967 were spent and $ 179,164 were transferred to NUNO by June 15th, 2021. Therefore, based on the figures above, the overall project’s delivery will be at 100% by the end of September when the NUNO reports on all resources received recently, and the actual GMS charges are reflected as per the UNDP financial rules. \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:** Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality and/ or women’s empowerment:$590,095.68 (UN Women: 489,348.45; UNDP: 100,747.34) |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM2**Project Risk Marker:** Low**Project PBF focus area:** 1.2 DDR |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Alexis Ndayisaba (UNDP) and Janviere Mukantwali (UN Women) in consultation with RDRC reviewed by UNDP Deputy Representative and UN Resident Coordinator’s Office Project report approved by:  Bernardin Uzayisaba, Head of Unit, UNDP    Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

The project overall achievements can be summarised in the following progress made against the approved Annual Work Plan:

* Increased access to finance of 1,036 ex-combatants and dependents who were supported through income generating activities. Start-up capital was provided to the beneficiaries (30.7% women). The majority of beneficiaries (95%) invested in agriculture and animal husbandry while a small proportion invested in other businesses including petty trade, tailoring, etc.
* Increased access to health insurance to all beneficiaries of the project (ex-combatants and dependents) following their subscription to health insurance for the fiscal year 2020/2021. In total 1127 persons among them 751 men (ex-combatants), 257 women, 37 civilians (all men), 41 people living with disabilities (all men) and 82 adult children (49 girls and 33 boys) got health insurance subscription. This was due to sensitization campaign on psycho-social services and related government programs, including health, family planning, hygiene, and sanitation insurance.
* 555 ex-combatants and their dependents (including 237 women, 42.70%) are trained on marketable skills of their choice which informed their livelihood initiatives through capacity building and development support.
* 49 RDRC staff (23 women, 26 men) were trained in gender responsive planning, implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation in the DDR process. As a result, they increased their knowledge and skills and are committed to applying the knowledge in the next RDRC planning cycle.
* Out of 135 ex-combatant’s cooperatives available, 77 benefited from a special grant of 2 million FRW each recover from the negative impacts caused by COVID-19 pandemic. This has increased access of ex-combatants to the economic recovery resources by cooperatives. The project has carried out an assessment to identify the most affected ex-combatants’ cooperatives.
* To increase awareness of 40 RDRC staff (23 women, 17 men) were trained on psycho-social support services with focus on support to victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. It is expected that they will be able to help victims/survivors of SGBV, forced marriages and human trafficking to be free of their impact and will be able to focus on their social and economic growth.
* There was increased awareness on the returning and reintegration opportunities to combatants and their dependents through dissemination of inspirational human interest testimonies from women ex-combatants and dependents for instance ex-combatants’ role in peace building and economic empowerment success stories. The project used TV, Radio and newsletter to disseminate these stories.
* 65 ex-combatants and their dependents were fully integrated into their communities. This support helped beneficiaries to get access to social and economic services through central and local government institutions: improving the capacity of phase to advance their own social and economic reintegration with support from families and communities; raising awareness among Rwandan ex-combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda about the reintegration opportunities to which repatriated ex-combatants and their dependents have access and on mainstreaming gender equality throughout repatriation and reintegration services and related support provided to excombatants and their dependents including women and children.
* Completion of the rapid livelihood assessment of beneficiaries and their dependents to analyse their respective livelihoods situation and identify their needs in order to tailor interventions adequately.
* The project has improved livelihood of around 1036 beneficiaries (318 women, 718 men). This include 41 people living with disabilities (all men) most vulnerable in need of emergency support to cater for basic needs including food, shelter but also to start small income generating activities (IGAs) and increase family income. With the support of the PBF’s project 245 were enrolled in vocational skills training including 100 women/girls and 145 men while young women parents with more than five children under 18 years received additional financial support to cover specific needs of women and their children. Those include supplement food, pads, etc. The above number were recorded from the Vulnerability assessment which has also identified 21 GBV women which were provided with the psychosocial support. In addition to psychological the 21 GBV cased received medical support through individual counselling, social advice and refer to hospitals to address medical issues case by case. This group is mostly composed of ex combatants’ wives, widows and single mothers and need particular attention and support.
* Increase the access to medical services to all ex-combatants (553 men and 1 woman) were screened by RDRC medical committee team which identified 43 chronically ill ex-combatants (42 men and 1 woman). They chronically ill identified benefited from free medical services paid by the project.
* 997 beneficiaries (233 women and 764 men) created and maintained small income generating activities which help them improve their livelihoods. These income generating activities were identified and supported by the project after a vulnerability assessment conducted. The assessment helped the project to identify bottlenecks and areas of improvement. The emergency support provided is 200,000 Rwandan Francs (equivalent to 215 USD per household of the beneficiaries identified as the “most vulnerable beneficiary”. The total number of identified people and categorised as most vulnerable is 1036. Apart from purchasing basic daily life needs, the beneficiary commits to use ¾ of the money to an agreed Income Generating Activity, mainly in small businesses, farming, livestock, or technical fields (carpentry, blacksmith, etc). The project has closely monitored the use of emergency support and conducted monitoring visits in all districts to provide further support through advice and technical guidance and to ensure the money is used as per agreement. Results of the follow up revealed that among them,

**Significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months**

Moving forward, the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC), the NUNO is proactively pursuing an intensive approach in the implementation of planned activities, as the preferred option is mitigating the delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The assessment which was completed in the beginning of the project will continuously inform the interventions so that the project meets the needs of the beneficiaries as well as providing them with the required support.

* One of the major upcoming activities is the follow up and completion of the vocational training for former combatants and their dependents including graduation ceremony and provision of tool kits to graduates. Before the closure of the MUTOBO TVET Centre in March 2020 (due to the COVID-19 crisis and lockdowns ), 163 ex-combatants of phase 65 were pursuing a six-month skills training in three types of trades, namely masonry (57 people, all men), tailoring (56 people, 50 men and 6 women) and crop farming (50 all men***).*** An assessment done by Vocational Training Board Authorities concluded that only a short catch up program will be given to them before passing final exams and then graduate in September 2021***.*** At the completion of the training, the trainees will be provided with various material kits adapted to respective fields and RDRC have started to support them in terms of projects’ formulation for those who would like to start their own businesses. Another group of dependents and civilians made of 100 women and girls and 145 men/boys enrolled in 10 vocational training centers across the country is expected to graduate as well at the end of September 2021. They will also benefit from tool kits based on trades speciality of their choice.

Other key activities include:

* Completion of the development of the Gender mainstreaming Strategy for Rwanda demobilization and reintegration Commission as well as the Gender Mainstreaming manual in the DDR process, both documents are the finalization stages. The strategy and the manual are both developed to respond more effectively to the needs of women and girls in the reintegration processes of ex-combatants and their dependents.
* Provide legal, medical, and non-medical support to the most vulnerable, and support to S/GBV cases, this is a continuous activity,
* Mentorship and technical guidance to implement income generating activities for ex-combatants and dependents, this is also a continuous,
* Increase awareness through communication and publication of women and girls' testimonies and success stories towards their reintegration in respective communities as part of results documentation and cross-border sensitization through media towards peaceful repatriation and demobilization

**Project Positive Human Impact**

During this reporting period, the project has improved livelihoods of the ex-combatant and their dependence. Dispute the challenges of the COVID19 pandemic, the beneficiaries were supported to improve their skills, access health services, revive their cooperatives after the pandemic shocks, imitating income generating activities among other results. The project has continued to provide necessary items to fulfil basic needs of the beneficiaries. This includes food, medical services, house rent as well as medical support to 43 ex-combatants with different illnesses. In addition to this, skills and capacity development have been rolled out to support the economic empowerment of the ex-combatants and their dependents. As part of this, ex-combatants, and dependents (100 women and 145 men) have been enrolled in 10 training centers across the country to increase their technical skills in a trade of their choice, with most choosing tailoring and carpentry. The skills acquired, and tool kits provided to beneficiaries will allow the graduates to initiate their own businesses and start getting income. The above listed initiatives and activities contributed tremendously to the improvement of the beneficiaries’ socio-economic conditions. Livelihoods. Beneficiaries who needed their cases heard in courts and get justice benefited from coaching sessions by a lawyer contracted by RDRC. The lawyer works closely with MAJ (Maison d'Acces a la Justice) which is a Government’s decentralized justice system created to ensure universal access to legal advice and assistance to provide coaching to one case, identified during follow up of beneficiaries. As result, this procedure proved to be very effective in terms of bringing harmony, peace and good relations between beneficiaries, their relatives and the community in general.

On the other hand, RDRC continued to broadcast the bi-weekly radio programme called “ISANGE MU BANYU, ***Welcome to Yours***" which focuses on ex-combatants in reintegration process. On a quarterly basis, RDRC organized radio and television talk shows that focus on the RDRC activities where ex-combatants are invited to share their experiences. RDRC also published and disseminated on their Web site a quarterly newsletter named “Abadahigwa”. All those publications and radio messages aimed at sharing experience on effective reintegration especially of women and their families which contribute to a sustainable peace building. The shared information also contributes to the sensitization of those who are still in the Congo (DRC) to return home and benefit from sustainable peace and reintegration package back in their communities.

At institutional level, RDRC have strengthened their capacities to respond to victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. All staff working on this project (7) are now able to provide psycho-social support services to beneficiaries. In total, 40 RDRC staff were trained. This resulted in increased access to SGBV support services for ex-combatants and their dependents.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

**Outcome 1: 1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents increasingly access support services provided by National and local government institutions through development plans that contribute to SDGs 1,2,3,4and 5**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** On Track

**Progress summary:**

With the project support, ex-combatants and their dependents to have equal access services delivered by the national and local government institution. Increased access to health insurance, certificate of birth, legal services, water supply and sanitation among other services was improved.

This came as results of awareness campaigns among other innovative activities. In addition, sensitization meetings with ex-combatants and their dependents on their participation in different government programs such as: subscription for In addition to this, the project has provided reintegration support to demobilized ex-combatants including start-up capital for income generating activities. This has also included support to cooperatives through technical assistance, capacity building entrepreneurship skills and vocational skills, learning tours and project competition. The sensitization campaigns were organized across the country and had 555 participants of which 237 were women (42,70%).

As a result of the sensitization sessions, participants increased their understanding of services available at community level, all ex-combatants including their family members are covered by health insurance (fiscal year 2020-2021) including those who are most vulnerable or victims of SGBV. Through contracts with different health service providers, RDRC provided medical support to 43 ex-combatants and their dependents (1 woman, 42 men) with different illnesses and disabilities that affected their everyday life.

Additionally, the project provided psycho-social support to 151 combatants and dependents (130 men and 21 women), the majority suffering from post-traumatic disorder and depression. 130 male ex-combatants and dependants received psycho-social support including individual counselling and orientation to hospitals for appropriate medical services. The RDRC medical rehabilitation unit also received 21 women victims of SGBV and supported them with referrals to hospitals and for suitable treatment according to their needs.

To further respond to SGBV and provision of quality services, 40 out of 79 RDRC staff (23 women, 17 men) were trained in providing psycho-social support services with a focus on support to victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. The training was held between the 24th May to 6th June 2021. This will improve the access to SGBV support services for ex-combatants and their dependents and contributes to provide a holistic package in the reintegration process.

**Additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome.**

The results achieved under this outcome are gender inclusive for both ex-combatants and their dependents. The participation of women and girl's stand at more than 30% which is the requirement for this project. The percentage of participation for women and girls stand at 42.7% for the sensitization campaigns on available support services and related government programs, including health and psychosocial support available, and 30.48% for the financial support to fulfil basic needs and initiate income generating activities for effective reintegration. Women were invited together with their husbands to attend sensitization meetings. On the agenda, participants discussed issues on power relation withing the family, possible causes of domestic violence and existing laws protecting people from any form of violence and discrimination. Participants were also informed about the accessibility of family planning services at the health centre as well as at community level where community health workers provide advice and ensure distribution of needed products. Couples were reminded that the family planning is family issue rather than a women concern. Women representation at the sensitization meetings stand at 42.7% for the sensitization meetings, while they represent 30.48% for the financial support to fulfil basic needs as well as start-ups to initiate income generating activities for effective reintegration.

In terms of psycho-social support, the project targeted both men and women and provided individual support case by case. The RDRC medical rehabilitation unit supported continue to support GBV survivors as part of the medical support provision to ensure that survivors, whether ex-combatant or dependant receive the appropriate care. In addition, RDRC staff were trained in providing psycho-social support services, with a focus on support to victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. This training will improve the access to support service for SGBV victims.

Technical skills of both men and women were developed with significant portion of Women who present 40.81 % of the trainees. Women were also provided with facilities to cater for their babies at the centres. This enabled them to follow the training to help them address issues and overcome some domestic work-related barriers.

**Outcome 2: 1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents benefit from inclusive local development programmes that generate opportunities to advance their social and economic reintegration within the framework of SDGs 1,2,3,4, and 5**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** On track

**Progress summary**

Significant progress was made to accelerate the social- economic integration of the beneficiaries. Already the project has conducted the vulnerability support window (VSW) screening for ex combatants and dependents to be supported. From this survey, depending on their preferences, the project delivered skills training to eligible ex-combatants and dependents, conducted sensitization meetings with ex-combatants and their dependents on marketable skills of their choice as well as delivering support through income generating activities including shelter and agricultural activities for vulnerable and disabled ex-combatants and their dependents with 50% of targeted beneficiaries being women.

The project has also supported the development of life skills and access to vocational skills training, for ex-combatants and their dependents, with a focus on teen mothers. A total of 245 beneficiaries (101 men, 44 Boys, 55 women and 45 girls) have been enrolled for vocational skills training in chosen trade, with tailoring being the most favoured option for women and welding for men. The enrolment is already completed, and skills training has already started to be completed in September 2021. However, the assessment conducted at the beginning of the project identified a few teen mothers. As such, the vocational skills trainings were extended to reach 100 beneficiaries (55 women, 45 girls) through 10 different service providers.

Sensitization campaign was organized in all 30 districts of the country targeting ex-combatants and dependents participation in different government programmes such as: subscription for health insurance, awareness on SGBV, hygiene and sanitation, family planning and other health issues. 555 participants including 237 women (42,70%) attended the meetings. As a result of the sensitization sessions, participants increased their understanding of services available at community level, committed themselves to full subscription to health insurance for their family members and were engaged in a successful social and economic reintegration. All ex-combatants' including their families are now covered by the health insurance for the fiscal year 2020-2021.

**Additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome.**

The NUNO technical team were empowered with skills to mainstream gender dimensions in their work to better help women and girls ex-combatant to fully integrate in the society. Initially, the implementation start was delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which hindered the assessment to be undertaken as planned although preparatory work was completed in time. For example, a specific data collection tool was developed for women to collect data on S/GBV, forced marriages and unwanted pregnancies safeguarding the confidentiality. The RDRC team included both male and female staff and ensured the inclusion of staff with capacities in gender analysis to ensure that information collected and reported are gender responsive.

In addition, 82 dependents children under 18 Years old (female: 49, male: 33) were supported to improve their hands-on skills. This was done when the restrictions related to COVID-19 were relaxed, the assessment was conducted and completed. The screening assessed 1127 of ex-combatants and their dependents. This number includes 751 men and 257 women ex-combatants and dependent, 37 civilians who are only men and 82 dependents children under 18 Years old (female: 49, male: 33). Among the 257 women dependents, 21 were victims of SGBV and other psychosocial issues and need support for their recovery and reintegration. RDRC psychologist in collaboration of its partners including hospitals. The screening also showed that there are 31 chronically ill cases (including one chronically ill woman). No teen mothers or cases of forced marriage were identified in the assessment. As for the vocational skills training, women represent 40.8% of the trainees (100 women out of 245 beneficiaries)

**Outcome 3: Combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda and their dependants benefit from awareness raising and sensitization programmes**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** On track

**Progress summary:**

Significant progress was made to produce and share knowledge from the project implementation. The project has supported the RDRC communication team, a bi-weekly talk show aired at Radio Rwanda called " Isange mu banyu" which means "Welcome among yours" was improved and broadcasted twice a week. The purpose of this talk show is to make updates on ex-combatants engaged in reintegration process, they share success stories and challenges and sensitize those who are still in bushes to return home. There is also a quarterly radio and television talk show that focuses on the RDRC activities and ex-combatants are invited to share their experiences on how they are benefiting from the DRR process. Respective authorities also take this opportunity to give clarifications on a number of issues that may hinder combatants to come back home.

The quarterly newsletter covering February-April 2021 was developed and disseminated by the RDRC. The newsletter included two stories from two female dependents who shared their story on the reintegration process and their journey towards social and economic well-being. The publication aims at sharing experience on effective reintegration of women and their families, which contribute to a sustainable peace building. The shared information also contributes to the sensitization of those who are still in DRC to return home and benefit from sustainable peace and reintegration packages back in their communities.

**Additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**

The newsletter developed by RDRC is disseminated on a quarterly basis through the RDRC web site. Each newsletter includes at least two stories from female ex-combatants or dependents, aimed at sensitising other women to return from DRC and to contribute to peaceful and sustainable well-being. The publication made during the reporting period included stories from women income generating activities implemented by cooperatives, skills development.

Recipients are stakeholders’ organizations Government, UN Agencies and others working in the areas of governance, peace building and social justice. Other newsletters are kept at the RDRC Office and Mutobo Training centre for distribution among visitors and during events organized by RDRC.

**Outcome 4: 670 females’ ex-combatants and dependents (women and girls) benefit from tailored and sustainable support**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** On Track

**Progress summary:**

1036 were provided with financial support including 347 women which is 30.48% of the eligible number (1030) of the support. This was achieved as follow up to the finding of the vulnerability completed in 2020. The assessment was conducted to set the base line for medical, legal, and socio-economic support to ex-combatants and their dependents. The project assessed 1127 ex-combatants and dependents including 821 men and 306 women and girls (27 .15%) among the 1127 ex-combatants and dependents. The screening recorded 21 cases of GBV all women and 41 people living with disabilities all men. They received emergency support to cover basic need such as food, house renting, health services, etc. RDRC also availed free of charge health services provided by its medical team on regular basis but also initiated process to identify those who are willing to use Isange One Stop Centre services while sensitizing those who are not ready to benefit from those services. The project will continue to provide support specifically designed for women and girls such as psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV.

The project has made progress in integrating gender and empowering women and girls’ beneficiaries. In addition to training of 49 out of 50 staff were trained by the Rwanda Management Institute (26 men, 23 women) and other tools a gender mainstreaming strategy and the gender Mainstreaming Manual are being finalized. These will provide tools facilitating gender mainstreaming at institutional and programmatic levels. The strategy comes in as a “theory of Change’ aiming to identify concrete actions to create the desired change of mindset and to develop indicators to measure the progress and gender-responsiveness of interventions.

Regarding the dialogue to link the reintegration process with the current National Actional Plan of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325) on Women and Security, a TV talk show was held under the theme: “Role of women in peace and security in Rwanda”. The live talk show was aired on 4th April 2021 in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Defence Force, Unity Club, national Unity and Reconciliation. Female ex-combatants also participated, sharing their experience and role in building sustainable peace through different interventions including UN peace keeping missions and other social and economic reintegration success stories.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

Under this outcome, we can record increased ownership and commitment of RDRC to mobilize other security organs towards implementation of the National Action Plan of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325) on Women Peace and Security. The Ministry of Defence, National Police and Rwanda demobilization are members of the Steering committee and through the TV talk show they will get opportunity to share progress achieved but also discuss about remaining gaps to be covered in the future planning and reporting on the 1325 UN Security Council Resolution.

Further results include the development of the gender strategy for RDRC and the Gender mainstreaming manual in DDR. These provided important tools and frameworks to facilitate gender mainstreaming in the reintegration processes, and to respond to the specific needs of women and girls for successful reintegration in the communities. The strategy and the manual will also contribute to measure and evaluate the gender-responsiveness of interventions. The strategy is currently in the final stages to be reviewed by RDRC and its partners before the approval. The manual is under finalization and the final feedback from partners is being integrated. The training of RDRC staff in gender responsive monitoring and evaluation frameworks have been conducted in 2 batches and completed during the reporting period. A total number of 49 staff (26 men and 23 women) increased their knowledge and skills on planning, monitoring with respect to the gender principle. They committed to apply the new knowledge in the next RDRC planning cycle.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| Monitoring:   Online communication for document quality assurance and budget monitoring face to face meetings to assess progress, identify challenges and strategies to overcome the gaps. UNDP and UN Women project coordinators joined RDRC staff on field during sensitization sessions and follow up of small projects initiated by ex-combatants and dependents with the financial support of the project      | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? NO | Evaluation budget (response required):     $10,000.00 Evaluation preparations:  ToRs for the final project evaluation have been drafted and shared with PBF for approval and joint selection of the consulatnt who will carry out the evaluation     |
| Catalytic effects (financial): **No additional non PBF could be leveraged by the project during the reporting period**. | Name of funder: Amount:NA NANA NANA NA |
| Other:  |  Due to delays occurred in the project's implementation partly due to the COVID-19 situation, the implementing partner, RUNOs and PBF agreed to extend the project duration for 3 additional months up to September 2021 so that the remaining activities can be implemented effectively.The request has been sent to PBF for consideration.      |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

 No monetary adjustments have been done per se a part from shifting activities based on their likelihood of implementation considering lockdown period.

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

  UNDP and UN Women worked jointly with RDRC to address delays due to COVID-19. The work plan has been revised accordingly and a, strategy to speed up implementation was agreed upon.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[x]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[x]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

 The RDRC conducted an assessment of 146 excombatants'cooperatives around the country with the aim of finding out the the impact of COVID 19 on cooperatives activities and mitigation measures for resilience.

The result was that most of them were impacted by COVID-19 and needed to be supported in the process to recovery from the loss registered. RDRC therefore resolved to extend to them technical and financial support for some of them in order to recover and start operations

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome 11,635 ex-combatants and their dependents increasingly access support services provided by National and local government institutions through development plans that contribute to SDGs 1,2,3,4and 5 | Indicator 1.1 1a % of combatants and their dependents that access support services provided by National and local government institutions by the end of the project disaggregated by sex, age and disability compared to the % within the communities | 85%; Female ex-combatants:90% Male dependants:20%, Female dependants:12% | 90%; Female ex-combatants100% Male dependants:50%, Female dependants:90% | Quarterly report on access to support services offered by national and local government Institutions |  To be provided by the final evaluation    . | * Male ex-combatants: 100% (364out of 364 cases)
* Female ex-combatant: 100% (1 case)
* Male dependents: 85.19 % (351 out of 412 cases)
* Female dependents: 46.93 (314 out of 669)
* 18 cases all men were identified
 |
| Indicator 1.2 1b % of ex-combatants who are satisfied with the information on/and the support services provided by national and local governments by the end of the project (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) | 78% of all ex-combatants both male and female, 70% of the dependants both males and females | 85% of all ex-combatants both male and female, 80% of the dependants both males and females | Quarterly feedback on of the ex-combatants who are satisfied with the information on/ and support services provided |  To be provided by the final evaluation     |  |
| Output 1.1RDRC capacity enhanced to optimize and scale-up reintegration of ex-combatants | Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and their dependents participating in mainstream programs in National and Local Development Plans, by the end of the project and in line with the validated gender responsive strategy.      |  78.7%     |  85% of both male and female ex-combatants and dependents.     |  Monthly Progress on participation of ex-combatants and dependents in mainstream programs.     |  To be provided by the Final Evaluation . |       A quick satisfaction survey on the service rendered planned in 2021 |
| Indicator 1.1.2Number of sensitization activities with ex-combatants and their dependents families organized including sensitization on gender and women,s rights | 0 | 3 | Quarterly feedback on the ex-combatants and their dependents reporting social acceptance by their communitiesAll report reports contain sex disaggregated data |       . 2 out 3 sensitization meetings were organized targeting 555 ex-combatants and dependents including. 237 women and girls (42.70%). They discussed about available support services and related government programs, including health and psychosocial support available. |  |
|  | Indicator1.1.2b: Gender disaggregated data available for ex-combatants and their dependents | no | yes | Yes. RDRC conducted assessment of the vulnerability support window and reported desegregated data: cases assessed: 1127 with 751 Males, 257 females, 37 civilians who are only men, and 82 children under 18 Years old (female: 49, male: 33). Cases supported: 1030 with 716 males and 314 female. GBV cases: 21 all womenChronically ill: 43(42 males and 1 female) |  |
|  | Indicator 1.1.3: Number of National and local initiatives introduced for mainstreaming support services that benefit both men and women as ex-combatants and/or dependents | 0 | 3 | Quarterly feedback on ex-combatants and their dependents reporting social acceptance by their communities. | 2021 |  |
|  | Indicator 1.1.4: % of ex-combatants and their dependents who report social acceptance by their communities, disaggregated by gender, age and disability  | 78.7% | 90% | Quarterly feedback on ex-combatants and their dependents reporting social acceptance by their communities. | To be provided by the Final evaluation |  |
| Output 1.2Support services are provided to ex combatants and their dependents by national and local government institutions | Indicator 1.2.1All RDRC staff working on the project participate and complete the psysho-social reflesher training | 50% | 100% |      capacity enhancement of the RDRC staff in psycho-social support-Training report |   100% of the staff working on the project (7 professionals) enhanced their skills in psycho-social support provision, with o focus on victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. In total 40 RDRC staff (17 women and 23 men) attended and completed the training. As a results, beneficiaries will have improved access to these services.  |       |
| Indicator 1.2.2% of ex-combatants and dependents living with mental health problems who receive relevant psycho-social support services disagragated by sex and age | 50% | 80% |      quarterly progress report on ex-combatants and their dependents who received psycho-social support. | 100% of identified cases (130 men and 21 women) suffering from post-traumatic disorder and depression were supported received relevant psycho-social support through individual counselling, deliver advocacy and orientation to partner health centers and hospitals for further treatments. A particular attention was provided to 21 SGBV victims who received appropriate and needed support case by case.  |  |
|       | Indicator 1.2.3Health Insurance subscription rate for targeted ex-combatants and dependents | 80% | 100% |       quarterly report on health insurance subscription rate  | 100% of targeted ex-combatants and dependents are covered by health insurance including the vulnerable cases who benefit from free of charge health services |  |
| Indicator 1.2.4% of chronically ill ex-combatants and their dependents mainstreamed into appropriate socio-medical services including those are specific ,disagragated by sex, age and disability status | 88.9% | 90% | quarterly report one ex-combatants and dependent who are mainstreamed in appropriate socio-medial services | The screening of window vulnerability support has been completed and identified -42 men and one women who are chronically ill. They benefited from health services free of charges and are covered by health insurance.  |  |
|       | Indicator 1.2.5. Percentage(%) of categorized disabled ex-combatants who receive Mutuelle de Sante and monthly allowance as per current legislation, disaggregated by sex     |  86.4%     |  88%     |  Quarterly progress on chronically ill ex-combatants and their dependants mainstreamed into appropriate socio-medical services.     | 18 Cases were identified all of them (100%) have been supported with Mutuelle de sante. The project plans to provide additional support including houses. |   The screening exercise has been delayed due to COVID 19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings      |
| Indicator 1.2.6% of ex-combatants and dependents survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) provided with medicala nd psychosocial response services | 0% | 100% |       Monthly update on medico and psycho-social services provided to survivors of SGBV  |       The assessment of vulnerability support window identified 21 cases of SGBV all women. They received support to cover basic needs, individual counselling and advice. RDRC professionals helped those among them who needed medical treatments to be referred to Hospitals for further treatment.  |        |
|  | Indicator 1.2.7Proportion of teen mothers among phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents who reintegrate schools, technical, vocational and life skills in response to their specific needs through psychosocial support | 0% | 100% | Quarterly report of the RDRC project.  | No case of teen mother has been identified by the screening of vulnerability support window. However, 100% of young women and girls (55 women, 45 girls) have strengthened their vocational and life skills and started trainings in the fields of their choice in 10 TVET centers across the country. Also, the Centers have been equipped and adapted to meet the needs of mothers to promote their participation and reduce drop-out rates.  |  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.8% of ex-combatants and dependents who have received legal assistance and reintegration processes disaggregated by sex, age, disability status | 86% | 90% | Quarterly report on ex-combatants and dependents who received legal support |  The screening found a few cases in need of legal support. RDRC lawyers continue to provide coaching in partnership with MAJ (Maison d'Acces a la Justice or Access to Justice House) (decentralized legal organs with lawyers assisting citizens with legal issues) to address issues raised during monitoring of beneficiaries. Those related to land have been solved through dialogue intra families.  |  |
| Outcome 21,635 ex-combatants and their dependents benefit from inclusive local development programmes that generate opportunities to advance their social and economic reintegration within rhe framework of SDGs 1,2,3,4, and 5 | Indicator 2.1number of ex-combatants and their dependents who are economically active, disaggregated by gender, age and disability  | 77.7 % ex-combatants and 75.3% for dependants |  78% of ex combatants and 78% of dependents (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) |      Quarterly report on economic participation of ex-combatants and their dependency |       Results of the follow up revealed that 96.23% (997 out of 1036 beneficiaries among them 233 women and 764 men) who received startup capital initiated small income generating activities which are improving their livelihoods due to increased family income from the small businesses.  |        |
| Indicator 2.2% of ex-combatants and their dependents participating in the local development programmes that integrate and upscale community participation after skills trainin￼ | 65% | 70% |  Quarterly updates on Evaluation planning.     |  This activity was delayed due to COVID 19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face training. Trainees are still following the training up to 30 September 2021.  |        |
| Output 2.1Socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependents is optimized and up scaled through inclusive local development programmes | Indicator 2.1.1Baseline survey report for the window vulnerability support for all male and female ex-combatants and dependents | Independent evaluation 2018 | 1 |      Logistics for fieldwork, data processing, draft and final report providing baseline disaggregated by sex |       This activity which initially planned at the beginning of the project delayed due to COVID 19 related barriers. A draft report is pending for approval.  |       COVID 19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings |
| Indicator 2.1.2 % of ex-combattants and dependents reached out whose skills development choices have been finally considered disaggregated by sex nd age range     |  10%     |  60%(for both male and female ex-combatants and dependents)     |  Post campaign assessment reports produced on a quarterly basis.     | . 383 beneficiaries among them 233 men and 150 women have expressed their wish to be enrolled in The Vocational Training centers After the opening of vocational training centers in April 2021, only 63.97% were selected and have started vocational training in 10 TVET centers. This represents a total number of 245 beneficiaries have enrolled for vocational skills training including: 101 men and 44 boys, 55 women and 45 girls. The acquired skills will enable them to access jobs or create their own businesses.  |  Project's activities started a little bit late to the initial schedule due the the COVID-19 Pandemic outbreak.     |
|  | Indicator 2.1.31. % of trained ex-combatants and dependents who actively use the skills they were trained for
2. % of women ex-combatants and dependents who practice the skills sets received through trainings
 | 60%- | 80% At least 30% | Training preparation: concept note, logistic note, facilitation and reporting  | Implementation delayed and rescheduled in 2021. The current cohort will complete the training at the end of September 2021 after 6 months of training.  | COVID-19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings |
|  | Indicator 2.1.4: The results, lessons learned and good practices on socio-economic reintegration shared with District Authorities | n/a | 30 districts  | Conference preparations(Concept note, logistics note, invitees, venue and budget,etc,..0 completed two months ahead. | Activity to be carried out in the last stage of the project’s implementation (end of July 2021). | n/a  |
|  | Indicator 2.1.5: Proportion in % of graduate who receive toolkits upon graduation disaggregated by sex and age groups. | 7 graduation ceremonies (stage IV) 30% completion of training, 20% toolkits distributed  | 100% completion of training, 100 % kits distributedAt least 30% of toolkits go to women ex-combatants and/ or dependents | Conference preparations (Concept note, logistics note, invitees, venue and budget,etc,0 completed two months ahead. | Kits will be distributed at the end of the trainings. | n/a  |
| Output 2.2Socio-economic reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants and their dependents are provided and sustainable | Indicator 2.2.1% of ex-combatants and dependent who receive reintegration benefits in a form of start up capital in time and in accordance with trained implementation manual | 100% | 100% |      Quarterly report on access to economic benefits | All eligible ex-combatant 355 (354 Men &1 Woman) received reintegration benefits equivalent to RWF 120,000 in the form of startup capital to initiate income generating activities.  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2Proportion of ex-combatant and dependents initiating income generating activities disagragated by sex, ages, disability status  | 85% | 95% |      Quarterly report on access to benefits |       Results of the follow up revealed that all 96.42 representing 997 out of 1036 beneficiaries among them 233 women and 764 men who benefited from the project support initiated small income generating activities. mainly focusing on small businesses, farming, livestock, or technical fields (carpentry, blacksmith, etc) |       COVID-19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings |
|       | Indicator 2.2.3 % of cooperatives integrating ex-combatants and their dependents supported.     |  80%     |  100%     |  Quarterly updates on inclusion of new ex-combatants and dependents     | 135 cooperatives have been assessed and include ex-combatants and their dependents. |  |
| Indicator 2.2.4Number of cooperatives supported  | 120 | 150 |      quarterly reports |      146 cooperatives (all cooperatives assessed were supported)  |        |
|       | Indicator 2.2.5      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Indicator 2.4.2      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Outcome 3Combatants remining in armed groups outside Rwanda and their dependants benefit from awareness raising and sensitization programmes | Indicator 3.1Number of FDR and their dependents who register for repatriation each quarter disaggregated by sex, age and disability | 11,661 | 50 |      Quarterly updates | From December 2019 up to now, 610 males 610 Male (Ex Combatants and civilians) and 87 females Ex combatants registered for repatriation with 1956 women and children dependents of ex-combatants.  |        |
| Output 3.1Awareness of ex-combatants in armed groups outside Rwanda raised with a pave view of paving the way for voluntary repatriation  | Indicator 3.1.1 Number of communication and sensitization products that integrate women ex-combatants and dependents stories.     |  20,000     |  21,000     |  Quarterly updates     | Weekly programmes are aired on Radio Rwanda and Quarterly, monthly magazines printed.Monthly news magazine were produced and published.RDRC aired 2 live talk shows on Radio Rwandaand Rwanda Television where the focus was on reintegration of Ex combatants and dependents as well as the role of women in peace building |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2a) Number of stories featuring women and girls ex-combatants aor depedents in each newsletter; b) Frequency of radio broadcast message featuring women and girls excombatant or dependents | a) 0 b)0 | a) 2 b) 3 times |      quarterly report including at least 2 women/girls’ stories | Two female dependents shared their stories on their reintegration success towards social and economic welfare on a quarterly basis. The publication aims at sharing experience on effective reintegration of women and their families, which contribute to a sustainable peace building. .      |        |
|       | Indicator 3.1.3 a)Number of CSO and beneficiaries initiatrives supported to increase awareness raising of combatants remianing in armed groups outside Rwanda   b)Number of cases of repatriation as a result of CSO and beneficiaries' initiatives.   |  0     |  10     |  RDRC quarterly Progress Reports     |  |  |
|  | Indicator 3.1.4 Number of joint consultation and planning meetings organized each quarter.      |  5     |  1 per quarter     |  RDRC Quarterly Progress Report     |  Two joint planning meetings held during the reporting period. One meeting held at UNDP conference 7 May 2021 bringing together Secretary General of RDRC, UNDP and UN Women Heads of Programmes /Unit (7 May 2021)to identify strategies to speed up project implementationanother was organized virtually with PBF, RCO, UNDP and UN Women to to assess project progress and found strategies to speed up implementation but also get a non-cost extension period to finalize ongoing activities and conduct end evaluation of the project. A steering committee was also organized on 12 February 2021 |   COVID 19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings      |
| Outcome 4670 females’ ex-combatants and dependents (women and girls) benefit from tailored and sustainable support | Indicator 4.1%of female ex-combatants and dependents that are satisfied with the demobilization and reintegration processes and support have been delivered for the benefit of both men and women | 0% | 80% |      All RDRC reports contains gender disaggregated data  |      A quick satisfaction survey on the service rendered planned in July 2021 |  |
| Output 4.1Gender adequately mainstreamed throughout repatriation and reintegration services and related support provided to ex-combatants and their dependents (women and children) | Indicator 4.1.1The gender mainstreaming strategy for Rwanda demobilization and reintegration process produced | Insufficience consideration of gender dimension in plans and reports on ex-combatants and dependents demobilization and reintegration | 75 % of the RDRC plans and reports produced after the development of the strategy include gender considerations |      The gender strategy developed within the 6 months of the project |       A consultant has been hired and has submitted the inception report pending approval. The final report is expected on 15 August 2021. |   |
| Indicator 4.1.2Number of RDRC staff trained in gender responsive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DDR process | 25 | 30 | Training preparation (concept note, logistic notes,..), facilitation and reporting |       49 RDRC staff including 26 men and 23 women were trained in planning, monitoring with respect to the gender principle. They committed to apply the new knowledge in the next RDRC planning cycle.  | .  |
|       | Indicator 4.1.3Number of dialogues of all national stakeholders on implementation of UN SCR 1325 NAP with DDR held | 0 | 2 |       Conference preparation (concept note, logistic notes,..), facilitation and reporting |      A TV talk show was organized in the on 4th April 2021 under the theme“ Role of women in peace and security”  |        |
| Indicator 4.1.4Number of copies of gender mainstreaming manuals disseminated | 0 | 300 |       The gender mainstreaming manual developed and disseminated |       . A draft version of the gender mainstreaming manual in DDR is under review and approval process o before its  |        |
|       | Indicator 4.1.5Number of success stories and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming of the DDRR process developed during the project lifetime | 0 | 3 |      2 Success stories and lessons learned report to be produced in the last two quarter of the project |      One success story is under finalization by the UNDP communication team. It is planned to develop the second story by the end of July 2021 |        |
| Indicator 4.1.5bNumber of times female ex-combatants and female dependents feature on radio, TV, print media narrating their reintegration stories since their reintegration into the communities | - | 20 |      Quarterly reports |      RDRC concluded a contract with a media company to develop weekly and quarterly programme to share information in relation with project progress. Each publication should reflect women stories. Weekly programmes are aired on Radio Rwanda while quarterly newsletter is published on RDRC web site. RDRC also aired 2 live talk shows on Radio Rwanda.and Rwanda Television where the focus was on reintegration of Ex combatants and dependents as well as the role of women in peace building. |       |